



Qu'est ce qu'un SGBDR?

- une base de données relationnelle est une base de données où l'information est organisée dans des tableaux à deux dimensions appelés des relations ou tables¹, selon le modèle introduit par Edgar F. Codd en 1970. Selon ce modèle relationnel, une base de données consiste en une ou plusieurs relations. Les lignes de ces relations sont appelées des nuplets ou enregistrements. Les colonnes sont appelées des attributs.
- Les logiciels qui permettent de créer, utiliser et maintenir des bases de données relationnelles sont des <u>systèmes de</u> <u>gestion de base de données</u> relationnels (SGBDR).
- Pratiquement tous les systèmes relationnels utilisent le langage <u>SQL</u> pour interroger les bases de données. Ce langage permet de demander des opérations d'<u>algèbre relationnelle</u> telles que l'intersection, la sélection et la <u>jointure</u>.



Examples des SGBDR

- ✓ MySQL
- ✓ PostgreSQL
- ✓ SQL SERVER.



MySQL

- MySQL est un <u>serveur</u> de <u>bases de</u> données relationnelles <u>Open Source</u>.
- ❖ Un serveur de bases de données stocke les données dans des tables séparées plutôt que de tout rassembler dans une seule table. Cela améliore la rapidité et la souplesse de l'ensemble. Les tables sont reliées par des relations définies, qui rendent possible la combinaison de données entre plusieurs tables durant une requête.



PostgreSQL

- ❖ PostgreSQL est un <u>système de gestion</u> <u>de bases de données</u> relationnelles objet (ORDBMS) fondé sur POSTGRES, Version 4.2. Ce dernier a été développé à l'université de Californie au département des sciences informatiques de Berkeley.
- PostgreSQL est un descendant <u>OpenSource</u> du code original de Berkeley. Il supporte une grande partie du standard <u>SQL</u> tout en offrant de nombreuses fonctionnalités modernes



SQL SERVER

Microsoft SQL Server est un système de gestion de base de données (SGBD) en langage SQL incorporant entre autres SGBDR (SGBD relationnel développé et commercialisé par la société Microsoft. Il fonctionne sous les OS Windows et Linux (depuis mars 2016), mais il est possible de le lancer sur Mac OS via Docker, car il en existe une version en téléchargement sur le site de Microsoft¹.



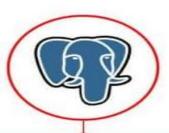
Difference entre MySQL, PostgreSQL et SQL SERVER













MySQL

VS

PostgreSQL

VS

SQL Server



Price:

Has additional paid tools; the core functionality can be accessed for free.

Open-source

The database has a free edition for developers and small businesses but only supports 1 processor and 1 memory GB. For a server, users need to pay \$931.



Language:

Written in C++, database management is done with Structured Query Language.

Written in C.

Written in C, C++.



Data changes:

A solution updates data automatically to the rollback storage.

Developers insert a new column and row in order to update the database.

The database has three engines that are responsible for row updates.



Defragmentation:

Offers several approaches to defragmentation - during backup, index creation, and with an OPTIMIZE Table command.

Allows scanning the entire tables of a data layer to find empty rows and delete the unnecessary elements.

Offers an efficient garbage collector that doesn't create more than 15-20% of overhead.



Data queries:

Offers a scalable buffer pool developers can set up the size of the cache according to the workload.

Each database has a separate memory and runs its own process.

Uses a buffer pool, and just like in MySQL, it can be limited or increased according to processing needs. Offers limited functionality for temporary tables (developers cannot set variables or create global templates).

Developers divide temporary tables on local and global, configure them with flexible variables. Developers can create local and global temporary tables, as well as oversee and create variables.

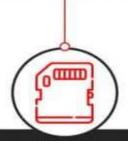


Indexes:

Indexes are organized in tables and clusters.

Supports index-based table organization, but the early versions don't include automated index updates (it appears after the release of 11th edition).

Indexes can be organized in clusters and maintain the correct row order without manual involvement.



Memory-optimized tables:

Supports the memory-stored tables, but they can't participate in transactions, and their security is highly vulnerable.

Doesn't support in-memory table creation.

Memory-optimized tables can participate in transactions together with ordinary tables.



Temporary tables:

Offers limited functionality for temporary tables (developers cannot set variables or create global templates).

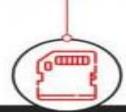
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JSON support:

Supports JSON files but doesn't allow indexing them. Supports JSON files, as well as their indexing and partial updates.

Provides full support of JSON documents, their updates, functionality, maintenance.



Partitioning:

Allows partitioning databases with hashing functions in order to distribute data among several nodes.

Allows making LIST and RANGE partitions where the index of a partition is created manually.

Provides access to RANGE partitioning, where the partition is assigned to all values that fall into a particular range.



Companies that use:

PostgreSQL

MySQL



Udemy











SQL Server



JPMorganChase



